Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

As ~~and~~ an example, ADSL or Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line services generally use existing unshield twisted pair (UTP) copper wires from a telephone company's central office to the subscriber's premise, utilize electronic equipment in the form of ADSL modems at both the central office and the subscriber's premise, send high-speed digital signals up and down those copper wires, and send more information one way than the other. The ADSL type of DSL services is capable of providing a downstream bandwidth of approximately 1.5 Mbps - 8 Mbps, and upstream bandwidth of about 16 Kbps - 64 Kbps with loop distances ranging from about 3.7 km - 5.5 km. DSL or High bit rate Digital Subscriber Line services provide a symmetric, high performance connection over a shorter loop, and typically require two or three copper twisted pairs. DSL is capable of providing both upstream and downstream bandwidth of approximately 1.5 Mbps, over loop distances of up to approximately 3.7 km. DSL or single line digital services provide a symmetric connection that matches DSL performances using a single twisted pair, but operating over a shorter loop of up to approximately 3.0 km.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

In carrying out the above objects, there is provided a method for verifying modem status for a ~~an~~ telecommunications service provider in a communications network serviced by a central office. The method comprises connecting to an internet interface and transmitting a modem status request to the internet interface. The modem status request is transferred from the internet interface to a server and subsequently transmitted to an integrator whereby the integrator interprets the modem status request and retrieves corresponding subscriber information. The corresponding subscriber information is transferred to the server and then converted to a central office request and eventually sent to the central office. The request queries modem status of a customer and creates a status signal which is transmitted back to the server. The server transmits

the status signal from the server to the internet interface and converts the status signal to a readable format for the telecommunications service provider indicating status as "trained", "not trained" or "training".

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page ~~8~~ 7, line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

With reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings, there is shown a generalized schematic of the system 10 of the present invention. As discussed above, when an ISP 12, using a computer system 14 desires to check modem status, the ISP 12 connects to the Internet 16 via common Internet connections methods. The ISP will connect up to the appropriate internet interface or internet web site 18 by having the appropriate Internet addresses previously provided by the DSL service provider or by using appropriate search techniques if necessary. The internet web site 18 is resident on a web server 20. Any common web server such as the Apache Group's Apache Web Server or ~~Microsoft~~ MICROSOFT's Internet Information Services (IIS) ~~HS~~ is envisioned for the web server 20 system component.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 25, with the following amended paragraph:

The webserver 20 transfers the modem status request 40- from the webserver 20 to a status server 22. As discussed above, the status server, in the preferred embodiment is a UNIX inetd server. The status server 22 handles multiple simultaneous requests in real time. The modem status request 40, now in the form of a telephone number 38 is transmitted from the status server 22 to an integrator 24. The status server does what is known in the art as SQL to the integrator 24. The integrator 24 interprets the modem status request 40 in the form of phone number 38 and retrieves corresponding subscriber location information ~~42~~. This subscriber location information ~~42~~ may be in the form of customer node and port records for which the DSLAM 28 the customer 12 is provisioned on. The integrator 24 ~~transists~~ transmits the customer node and port records or corresponding subscriber location information ~~42~~ to the status server 22.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

The status server converts the corresponding subscriber location information ~~42~~ to a central office DSLAM request 44. In the art, the central office DSLAM request 44 is also known as a SNMP request. This central office DSLAM request 44 is sent to the corresponding central office DSLAM 28. This request queries the modem status of a customer for whom the DSLAM creates a status signal. This status signal 46 is related to the status of the modem and is "connected", "not connected" or "connecting" or also known as "trained", "not trained" or "training". Status signal 46 is transmitted to status server 22. Status server 22 transmits ~~transits~~ the status signal 46 from the status server ~~46~~ 22 to the web server 20 all in real time.